

States we could put into effect some measure that would force this 55 per cent. of our arable land into use. The effect at once would be to double the number of jobs. If the jobs were doubled in number wages would be doubly increased. The only way I can think of forcing this unused land into use is a tax on land values.

"I therefore urge for your consideration, as the most important sanitary measure that can be at present devised, a tax on land values."

INDIGENT TUBERCULOTICS.

Whereas, The death rate from tuberculosis in California and other southwestern states is very large, reaching, for example, the rate of 362.5 per hundred thousand population in one county of California and a corresponding rate of 192.5 for the state as a whole; and

Whereas, This high death rate is largely due to the influx, from all the other states of the union, of tuberculous patients, who are, most of them, in advanced stages of the disease and financially unable to provide proper care for themselves; and who, therefore, wander from county to county, unable to exercise proper precautions to prevent infecting others; and

Whereas, The only opportunity for the great majority of tuberculous patients to obtain necessary hospital care is at public expense in county hospitals, as is shown by the facts that seventy-five per cent. of the patients dying of tuberculosis in California have an annual family income of less than one thousand dollars, and twenty-seven per cent. of all children who have received state aid as orphans or half-orphans in California in the year 1914 lost one or both parents through tuberculosis; and

Whereas, There are only 906 beds available for tuberculous patients in county hospitals in California, while the average annual number of deaths is over 5000, and the counties containing the largest proportion of cases from other states are unable to bear alone the double burden of caring properly for the non-resident and the resident tuberculous even with the recently provided state aid for the latter; and a similar lack of bed capacity exists in the other southwestern states; and

Whereas, Recent investigations by the United States Public Health Service show that there is an annual migration of between 10,000 and 15,000 tuberculous persons to the western and southwestern states, and that from 30 to 50 per cent. of these patients die within six months after their arrival, and further, that from 40 to 90 per cent. of all deaths from tuberculosis in the west and southwest are natives of other states; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Board of Health endorses the Federal Bill which will provide for the payment of a subsidy to hospitals maintaining standards of equipment, diet and care established by the United States Public Health Service, and caring for tuberculous patients who are not residents of the State in which they are; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, together with copies of the Federal Bill, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, to the Representatives in Congress from California, to the Boards of Health of all the states, to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to the American Public Health Association, and to the American Medical Association.

An Act to Provide Federal Aid for Indigent Persons Afflicted with Tuberculosis in State or Other Institutions when such Indigent Persons are not Citizens of the State Where such Institutions Are Located.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That the Treasury Department, through the Public Health Service, shall provide Federal aid for the benefit of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis who are not residents of the state in which such indigents are; and further, that it shall provide for standardizing rules and regulations of diet, hygienic requirements, care and attention for such patients.

Sec. 2. That each and every hospital and sanatorium within any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, desiring to care for the class of cases mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, shall make application to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the blank prescribed for the purpose. If on inspection by an officer of the Public Health Service, the hospital making application is found to conform to a standard of diet, hygienic requirements, care and attention, established by the Treasury Department, said hospital may be designated as an auxiliary hospital and may receive aid for non-resident tuberculous indigents, in a sum not to exceed five dollars per week per patient, provided that said hospital shall conform to the regulations established by the Treasury Department for hospitals receiving aid under this Act.

Sec. 3. That every such indigent patient prior to such aid being granted must state under oath whether he has been assisted by any person or any institution to leave his own state or country, and what was the nature of such assistance, and that proof of such assisted migration shall render him ineligible to benefits under this Act, provided that the Treasury Department may pay the subsidy if it is satisfied that the object of such assistance was not the obtaining of the subsidy, and false testimony shall further subject such person to punishment for perjury.

Sec. 4. That all institutions receiving such Federal aid shall report at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, and further shall be subject at all times to Federal inspection.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary is authorized and directed to refuse aid or assistance to or through any institution wherein sanitary, dietetic and other conditions are not maintained in accordance with the requirements laid down by said Secretary. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to refuse aid to or through any institution or hospital organization that shall assist in migration of any indigent tuberculosis patient.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act.

Sec. 7. That \$25,000 shall be appropriated for the administration of this Act, and that a sum not exceeding \$2,000,000 be appropriated for aid under the terms of this Act.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION.

On December 1st the Industrial Accident Commission reported to Governor Hiram W. Johnson its transactions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. This report covers the Department of Compensation, Insurance and Safety, with their allied sections, and is accompanied by a full statistical report of the 62,211 industrial accidents that occurred in California during 1914. These accidents were divided as follows: deaths, 678; permanent injuries, 1,292; temporary injuries, 60,241.

The Commission points with satisfaction to the large number of acceptances of compensation received from employers in the exempted classes of agricultural and kindred callings and household domestic service. The last report, covering the

first six months of 1914, showed that 2,820 employers had filed with the Commission written acceptances of the compensation provisions of the law. During the year ending June 30th last, 4,038 additional acceptances were filed, making a total of 6,858. These voluntary acceptances brought many thousands of employees under the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

It is shown that there has been a change in sentiment concerning the new system and that workmen's compensation is now universally regarded as an equitable method of providing a limited income for those who are hurt while at work, in comparison to the inequities that prevailed under employers' liability.

Five decisions on cases appealed from the awards of the Commission were handed down by the Supreme Court of the State of California up to June 30th last. In the case of Joseph Cardoza, the Supreme Court denied an application for a writ of review on the ground that it was not competent for the court to pass upon the question as to whether or not the findings of the Commission are sustained by the evidence and that the Commission had the right and power to decide finally whether or not the applicant had discovered new evidence material to him.

In the case of George W. Smith, the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, affirmed the award of the Commission in favor of the defendant Southern Pacific Company on the ground that petitioner was a special officer or watchman at the time of his injury, which occurred while he was engaged in preventing trespassers from boarding an overland train. It was contended that the Federal Employers' Liability Act brought this case under interstate commerce.

An important decision was rendered in the case of the appeal of the Great Western Power Company against the decision of the Industrial Accident Commission. It was held that James Mayfield met his death as a result of wilful misconduct and the court laid down this rule:

"But it cannot be doubted that a workman who violates a reasonable rule made for his own protection from serious bodily injury or death is guilty of misconduct and that where the workman deliberately violates the rule, with knowledge of its existence and of the dangers accompanying its violation, he is guilty of wilful misconduct."

In the case of San Francisco Stevedoring Company the Supreme Court affirmed the Commission in holding that it is not without jurisdiction over a proceeding by an employee for compensation for injuries received by him in the course of his employment, even though he had failed successfully to maintain a suit in the Superior Court, on the ground that it was necessary to show the employer's gross negligence or wilful misconduct and no such allegations were made in the complaint.

The appeal of Olson & Mahony S. S. Co. against the Commission's award to an employee who sustained an injury on a ship in the dry dock was settled and dismissed upon the payment of \$500.

Number of Formal Cases Heard.

The report of the Compensation Department deals with the methods of conducting cases in which there are disputes between employers and employees or other interested parties. Mention is made of the plans followed to avoid formal hearings and to reach an amicable agreement between the parties whenever a dispute arises. There was a steady increase in the number of cases filed for decision, there being 1,151 filed during the last fiscal year, 23 arising under the law of 1911 and 1,128 under the present law, an average of 96 per month. The issue in 331 of the cases decided during the fiscal year was the extent and duration of disability. There were 15 other issues on which

the remainder of the cases hinged. Wilful misconduct was an issue in 23 cases and intoxication in 7 cases. Important questions are pending in the appellate courts as to whether the Industrial Accident Commission has extra-territorial jurisdiction and whether the employer can invoke the Federal law limiting liability when a vessel is lost.

The Method of Rating Permanent Injuries.

The Permanent Disability Rating Department scientifically rates permanent injuries according to the nature of the injury or disfigurements, the occupation and the age. This plan enables compensation to be awarded according to loss of earning power. California is the only State possessing this method of computation.

Medical Assistance in Administering the Act.

The Medical Department arranges for the examination and treatment of injured men when there are disputes as to the nature and extent of disability. It also supplies information on all questions of a medical character and assists in determining the status of injured men whenever called upon. The standards of surgical results are very high. It is more and more recognized that better surgery throughout the State diminishes disabilities and therefore decreases compensation payments. Plans for an X-ray Museum are under way and the indications are that there will shortly be a complete series of examples of all bone injuries. The attitude of the medical profession towards the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act is now cordial.

Splendid Record of State Compensation Insurance Fund.

The success of the State Compensation Insurance Fund has been noteworthy. At the close of the first year (1914) the fund had written \$547,161.24 in net compensation insurance premiums, or approximately \$144,000.000 in excess of the writings of its nearest competitor. A refund to policyholders of 15 per cent. of earned premiums was allowed as policies expired and actual payroll expenditures of insured employers were ascertained. The total amount of this refund was approximately \$75.00. It is estimated that an additional refund of 28 per cent. will be returned to policyholders, or a total dividend of 43 per cent. At the end of the first year (1914) the rate schedule was readjusted, resulting in an average reduction of 10 per cent. The merit system of rating has been applied to all manufacturing risks and this resulted in a further average reduction. The Fund continued to co-operate with the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau with reference to initial rates. A systematic and successful safety campaign has been conducted among those employers holding policies in the Fund. From January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, 5,861 cases of accidental injury were reported to the Fund. Of these cases 37 resulted in death, 83 in permanent injuries and 5,392 were temporary injuries. Of the total cases reported 349 were rejected as creating no liability on the part of the Fund.

The Safety Department Vital to Act's Success.

The Industrial Accident Commission considers its Safety Department the most important of all the departments. The prevention of industrial accidents attracts general attention. Compensation at best is a poor substitute for an injury.

Co-operation of a cordial nature developed during the past year. "Safety First" Conferences were held in the large cities and were addressed by leading employers and employees. As a result, committees representing the California Employers' Federation and the California State Federation of Labor in the north, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, have met in conference to pre-

pare General Safety Orders for California. In addition, these committees have assisted in the formation of sub-committees to prepare orders for the different industries.

An attractive exhibit was maintained at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Plants to the number of 746 were visited and safety requirements affecting 76,843 employees were installed. Safety bulletins have been issued in English, Italian, Russian, Croatian, Spanish, Portuguese and Greek. An exhibit of safety devices has been prepared to send to the public schools of the State, under the auspices of the Extension Department of the University of California.

The Safety Museum at 525 Market street, San Francisco, has been enlarged, and another museum started in the Union League Building in Los Angeles.

The National Safety Council was joined and a San Francisco branch of the Council formed.

A committee representing the California Metal Producers' Association and the organizations of mine employees prepared Mine Safety Rules for the State. U. S. mine-rescue cars visited the mining districts and the Universities of California and Stanford. The co-operative agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Mines was continued. First-aid instruction was given the miners by a Government expert. Nearly all the mines of the State were visited and the suggestions for safety were generally adopted. Dredges were also examined by the mining engineer and plans formulated to give employees safe working conditions.

Statistical Report Gives Striking Data.

A study of the sixty-odd thousand accident reports for the year 1914 reveals some interesting features of California's industrial problems. 678 workmen of an average age of 39 suffered death. About 48 per cent, of those killed left 625 people totally dependent. The average age of those widowed through industrial accident is about 39 years. These widows on an average must provide for about 2½ children of an average age of 9 years. To help meet this burden, employers and insurance companies have already paid \$243,366.00, and payments will continue for four and one-half years from date of accident.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-two workmen suffered nearly all the conceivable forms of physical mutilation. Parts or all of over 600 fingers were cut off; 172 eyes are either missing or have suffered serious impairment of vision; 28 arms and 45 legs were amputated; 31 men were sufficiently disabled to require a life pension. To repair and relieve these workmen, already \$604,743.00 has been paid, and payments will continue, in some cases, as long as life lasts.

The 60,241 men and women who received injuries which left no permanent effect, did suffer sufficiently, however, to require the expenditure of over one million dollars to cure and relieve them from the effects of the injuries.

The time lost through the sixty-odd thousand temporary injuries is equivalent to about 3000 men being laid up for the entire year.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Boards will be convened at the Bureau of Public Health Service, 3 "B" Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., and at a number of the Marine Hospitals of the Service, on Monday, January 24, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining candidates for admission to the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Service.

The candidate must be between 23 and 32 years of age, a graduate of a reputable medical college, and must furnish testimonials from two responsible

persons as to his professional and moral character, together with a recent photograph of himself. Credit will be given in the examination for service in hospitals for the insane, experience in the detection of mental diseases, and in any other particular line of professional work. Candidates must have had one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work.

Candidates must be not less than 5 feet, 4 inches, nor more than 6 feet, 2 inches, in height, with relatively corresponding weights.

The following is the order of examination: 1, Physical; 2, Oral; 3, Written; 4, Clinical.

Candidates are required to certify that they believe themselves free from any ailment which would disqualify them for service in any climate.

Examinations are chiefly in writing, and begin with a short autobiography of the candidate. The remainder of the written exercise covers the various branches of medicine, Surgery and Hygiene.

The oral examination includes subjects of preliminary education, history, literature, and natural sciences.

The clinical examination is conducted at a hospital.

The examination usually covers a period of about ten days.

Successful candidates will be numbered according to their attainments on examination, and will be commissioned in the same order. They will receive early appointments.

After four years' service, assistant surgeons are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon. Passed assistant surgeons after twelve years' service are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of surgeon.

Assistant surgeons receive \$2,000, passed assistant surgeons \$2,400, surgeons \$3,000, senior surgeons \$3,500, and assistant surgeon-generals \$4,000 a year. When quarters are not provided, commutation at the rate of \$30, \$40, and \$50 a month, according to the grade, is allowed.

All grades receive longevity pay, 10 per cent. in addition to the regular salary for every five years up to 40 per cent. after twenty years' service.

The tenure of office is permanent. Officers traveling under orders are allowed actual expenses.

For invitation to appear before the board of examiners, address "Surgeon-General, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C."

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The annual report of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service records the largest amount of work performed in the history of that organization. Since the passage of the law of 1912 the public health functions of the Service have materially broadened, thereby increasing greatly its usefulness to the American people. Throughout the report the economic importance of disease prevention is made apparent to the reader.

Perhaps the most important achievement of the year was the discovery that pellagra is a deprivation disease, resulting from a faulty diet containing an excess of carbo-hydrates. While the final experiments which led to this discovery have only recently been completed, the conclusion itself is the culmination of investigations extending over a period of seven years. The work has consisted of epidemiological field studies, actual feeding experiments conducted at numerous places in Georgia and Mississippi, and experimental research at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and other places.

A new national quarantine station was opened at